FRANCE.

The Result of the Communist Elections in Paris.

LIBERTY FOR PARIS AND FRANCE.

M. Thiers Declares Before God and Man to Stand by the Republic.

LYONS AND TOULOUSE ORDERLY.

The Paris Elections Declared Null and Void by the Assembly.

THE BONAPARTIST PROGRAMME.

The Government Which Can Restore and Maintain Order.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Mierhouse, from Liverpool March 30, via Queenstown the 31st, arrived at tals port last evening, with one day's later papers than those brought by the Weser.

PARIS.

The Commune-The Result of the Elections, The following, based on official information furnished by the Central Committee, is a complete list of the candidates elected on Sunday, the 26th uit., in the several arrondissements. Where no other indication is given of the result the elected are members or adherents of the Central Committee:-

First Arrondissement (nonvre)—Adam, Mcline, Rochart, Barre—all conservatives.
Second (Bank)—Breslay, Tirard, Chéron, Loiseau—also conservatives.
Third (Temple)—Demoy, Armand, Pindy, Murat, Dapont—the three first being candidates of the committee.

miffree.
Fourth—Lefrançais. Arthur Arnould, Clemence,
Amouroux, Gérardin. In this arrondissement M.
Louis Blanc was at the foot of the poll, and not Fifth -Reg re. Jourde, Fridon, Blanchet, Ledroit, Sixth (St. Sulpice)—Albert Leroy, Goupil, Robinet, eslay, Varim—tue two last being candidates of the

ommittee.

Seventh—Parisel, Lefévre, Urbain, Brunel.

Eighth (Faucourg St. Honoré)—Rigault, Vaillant, ribur Arnold, Juses Allix. M. Carnot was one of a unsuccessful candidates.

Ninta (Rue Druot)—Ranc, Ulysse Parent, Desmar-site Correr Nor. ests, Ferry, Nast. Tenta-Félix Pyat, Fortune Henri, Gambon, Champy, Babick. -Assi, Avrial, Delescluze, Mortler, Endes,

Protot, Verdure. Twelfth (Bercy:-Varlin, Geresme, Frumeau, heisz.
Thirteonth-Meiller, Duval, Chardon, Frankel.
Fourteenth (Monfrouge)-Billitay, Martelet, De-Fifteenth-Clement, Valles, Langevin, Hendriot-

the last only being the committee's candidate, and their other candidates, the former Adjoints, being Sixteenth (Passy)-Marmoteau, De Boutenler, conservative candidates.

Seventeenth (Batignolles - Variin, Ciément, Gérardin, Chalin, Majon. rardin, Chalin, Maion.

Eighteenth (Montmartre)—Dereare, Theisz, Blanqui, Clement, Ferry, Vermorel, Fasonal, Grousset,
Muckeenth (i.e. Chapelle)—Duget, Oudet, Cournet,
Delfschuze, Ostyn, Miot.

Twentieth Belleville)—Ranvier, Bergeret, Flour-

members of the committee and four the Louvre, Bourse, Luxembourg, Palais Bourbon, Opera and the Passy arrondisements the re-suits were contrary to the hopes of the committee. Megy, who killed the policeman last year, was a candidate for the Seventh arrondissement, but was not elected, neither was General Cluserct, who was proposed by delegates of the Corderic (Tweifth ar-Blanqui, Varlin, Arthur Arnould and Theisz were

The Central Committee Resigning Their Powers.

The Central Committee published the following proclamation in Paris on the 26th uit. :-CITIZENS—Our mission is terminated; we are about to yield our place in your Hotel de la Ville to your newly decided, to your regular mandatories. Aided by your patriot-

year our place in your Hotel de la Ville to your pairiotiem and your devotion, we have been anie to bring to a good
ent the difficult enterprise undertaken in your faint. Thanks
to your persevering aid, solidarity is no longer a vain word.
The safety of the republic is assured, if our councils can
have any weight whatever in your decisions, allow your faithful servants to tell you, before the sendis, that which they
expect from to-day's role. Chizens, do not lose alght of the
fact that the men who will serve you best are those whom
you may choose from another you, living your own lives, and
fering from the same ecils. Distinct ambitious men as well
as parvenues—soch will only consider their own interests,
and end always ny considering themselves as indisponsable.
Distinct equally takers, longapible of passing into action;
they will saurition everything to a discourse, to an oratorical
effect or a chyldestaned Avoid equally those whom fortune
has too much favored, for fit's rarely that he who possesses
fortune is disposed to regard the working men as his brotter.
Lastly, search for men with sincere convictions, in n of the
propie, resolute, active, nating a sense of richt and acknowledged homesty, dive your preference to those who do not
canvass your votes. True men't is modest, and it is for the
electors in know their men, not fur them to present themrelives. We are convinced that if you observe these remarks
you will ast have inaugurated the true popular representation, you will have found the representatives who will
never consider themselves as your manters.

This is an unexpected act of self-negation upon
the part of the Central Committee; for although
many of them are certain of election, the majority
are not canchidates—that is to say, if the list pubrished by the Rappe becorrect. Only twelve names
out of thirty-five figure upon the list, but it is possible that other lists are in existence bearing the
names of a greater proporition of the men at present
in power. Curriously enough, the pame

ers to vote; others protest in, considering the cir-cumstances, the mest plucky manner against Paris yielding to the will of the turonient rabble of the fanbourgs. All are united in blanning the ulter feebleness and the astounding incapacity of the

The Rioters, Justification of the Massacre in the Place Vendome-General theridan's Name Made Use of.

The cut-throat government have put forth an glaborate justification of the massacre in the Rue de la Paix. I subjoin it, but beg to remark that it is a

Emborate justification of the massacre in the Rue de la Paix. I subjuin it but ber to remark that it is a t-suc of lais-mood from beginning to end:—

The Coatras Committee at once evidened as imputy into the events which occurred on the Theo Ventome on the 20th. It was unwiding to publish an immediate recital, which individually to publish an immediate recital, which individually the individual of the publish and immediate recital, which individual the recital which individually the individual of the publish and immediate recital, which individual the recital publish in the facts as they result out the evidence taken on the investigation. All had pust one moon on the fact of knowl opera, descended the Rue se in Fair. In the first ranks an excited group, among whom the National Guards assert that they recognized MM de Hecckeryn, de Cortegon, and H. de Pens, former supporters of the empire, was violently a listing a flar, bearing no inscription. On arriving at the Rue Recure-Saint-Augustio, the demonstrators surrounded, disarraid and mattreated two men detached as advanced sentinels. Those estimates only eved niori safety to retreat to the Flace Vendulately the National Coards served their arms and advanced as far as the Kun Neure-less Feithaubamps. The first rank had received orders to rate the notit ends of their meskets in the air if it was broken, and to fall back benind the third; the same for the second, while the last of all was to tous last onesses; but expressly recommended not to are.

The foremest anong the cross, which amounted to about 80c or 1,000 partona, were soon thee to take with the defendation of the character of the characters. "The foremest anong the cross, which amounted to about 80c or 1,000 partona, were soon thee to take with the defendation of the characters of the characters." "Contacts of all was to tous last onesses; but expressly recommended not to are.

The foremest anong the cross, which amounted to shout 80c or 1,000 partona, were soon thee to take with the defendation of the cha

from a window in the Rue de la Palx, has asserted that shots were fred by the men of the manifestation.

General Sheridan will, of course, reply to this, and no doubt resent the impertuence of these citizens in making use of bis name. The garrison in the Place Vendome are still further strengthening themselves. In addition to the barriendes they have built a redoubt for musketry round the column.

Assassination Advocated in the Official

Janruni. The Journal Official of the 28th ult. publishes an article by M. Vaillant, the delegate of the Committee for the Home Department, in which that gentle man states his surprise at the Due d'Aumale having found it possible to enter France without meeting found it possible to eater France without meeting with a citizen to kill him. M. Vaillant adds that such facts prove how much moral and civic sentiment have deteriorated. In ancient republies such was the law; now an affectation of merality would call this act of justice an assassination. He concludes by saying that society owes to princes but on duty—death. Society is bound but to one formality—the verification of identity.

The Paris Students and the Insurgents. According to the Paris Soir the Central Committee, at present claiming supreme authority in Paris, desired to take possession of the Ecole de Medecéne. The pupils, as a body, were opposed to that arrangement, and held a meeting to consider what steps they should adopt. Delegates from the students of

the Beaux Arts, the Polytéchnique and the Faculty of Law also attended, and after some discussion it was agreed that the whole of the young men present should place their services at the disposition of the Maires, or of Admiral Saisset, who has been appointed to the chief command of the National Guards. The following resolution was also unanimously passed:—"The students of the various schools, considering that the Central Committee has made an attack upon universal suffrage, declare that they make common cause with the representatives and the Maires of Paris, and that they are ready to act with them by all possible means against that committee, which has no mission from the people. They declare, moreover, that they repudiate any kind of complicity with reactionary views; that they intend to resist any comp a class proceeding from any authority, and they deaire to maintain fully and entirely the republic one and idivisible." the Beaux Arts, the Polytéchnique and the Faculty

VERSAILLES.

The National Assembly-The Mayors of Paris-M. Thiers and Louis Blanc- the Reorganiza. tion of France-The Paris Elections Declared Nail and Void.

In the sitting of the Assembly on March 27 the Initiatory Commutee brought in its report upon M. Louis Bianc's resolution relative to the conduct of the mayors of Paris. The committee refers the matter to the wisdom and firmness of the government, but it is of opinion that the resolution should not be taken into consideration.

M. Thiers thanked the committee, and said that the government would endeavour to show itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it. He laid the government would endeavour to show itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it. He laid stress upon the gravity of the occurrences in Paris, which might be increased by hasty debates. It was necessary that nothing should be done that might lead to any single city demineering over France. He called upon the Assembly to vote as speedily as possible the bill for municipal elections, adding:—"We wish for liberty for Paris and for the whole of France, but we wish also for union with hoerty. All that human foresight can do for the re-establishment of order will be done and the authority of the law will be upheld. I do not conceal from myself the attacks which are directed against the attitude I have assumed and to which the Assembly has given in its adhesion. But that which does most nonor to a political assembly is a grave demeanor, and there is nothing more dignified than silence when principles do not thereby suffer." M. Thiers repelled as a calumny the accusation that the Assembly and the government intend to overthrow the republic as a calumny the accusation that the Assembly and the government intend to overthrow the republic and said:—"We are solely occupied with the reorganization of France. I repeat that order will be maintained and that no one will be betrayed. I give a formal contradiction to those who accuse the of leading the way for a monarchical settlement. I found the republic an accomplished fact, before God an iman I declare I will not betray it, and that those who say to the contrary speak falsely. The maintenance of order and the reconstruction of the country are my sole almay victory will rest with the most wise; it will be the prize of reason and France will issue from her tilats in all her eternal grandeur."

M. Lasteyrie said:—"All the members of the Assembly are ammated by one thought alone, namely, the good of their country and hatted of disorder. We do not wish to impede any step tending towards conciliation; but it it to destined that plinage and assassination shall hold sway, we sho

The conclusions of the Committee of Initiative The conclusions of the Committee of initiative were adopted,
Eighty members of the Right submitted the following resolution:—"ine National Assembly declares the manucipal elections which have just taken place in Paris to be muli and void." A proposal to consider this resolution argent was rejected.

The Assembly, on being consulted as to whether it would proceed to a second eclipation on M. Giraud's proposal respecting the electoral law, decided in the affirmative.

cited in the affirmative.

The intelligence of the assassination of the Prefect of the Loure is confirmed, and the National Assembly quantitions y adopted a motion, emanating from the aepattes of that department, in honor of the memory of the deceased Prefect.

Restoration of Order at Lyons and Toulouse.

On the 28th of March the Chief Executive of the

government published the following proclama-

he just been restored in lottouse his, competely and with omplitude. The Project M. de country, who has de-mand to the country of the Coun-tries of the Country of the Country of the Coun-tries of the Country of the Country of the Coun-tries of the Country o

common to appear a point of account recentred to commune. He has expensed the representatives of the Commune. He has expensed the representatives of the Commune. He has expensed the Department of the Secretary bill offect these resources, thanks to the excession of this great city. Searcely bill men were necessary to carry into effect these resources thanks to the excession of pool critizens, excession of the excession of the productive of the pool of the excession of the excession of the excession of the prediction has the source of these disorders will have to render an account for necession. Marketing the still preserve a sind of infinence only in Marsenies, Narsonne and st. Ethense, where, however, the Commune is expiring. The whole of France has railied to the legal and freely-elected government. At Paris there reigns the completes calm. The elections, to which a portion of the Mayors had resigned themselves, were described by those who are the frends of order. Wherever they have taken part in the voting they have obtained the majority, which they will shaves obtain, when they choose to make use of their rights. We are going to see what will be the issue of these accountabled libegainties. Meantime the orders which were beginning to be sent to all the centres of industry are suddenly slopped, and the well-disposed workmen-so numerous in proportion to the ill-inchined—must know what if bread is once more kept out of their mouths they owe this to the adepts of the Internationale, who are typicals of that is but of which they assume to be the liberators. Agriculturists also—so annious to see the enemy disappear from their helds—must see that if the enemy prolongs his stay in the midst of us, they owe it to these same delayed its departure. France, arrendy so unfortunate, owes to them alone she owes it. He read, if the government, to avoid as its present and more excess.

Thirds? Communication to the Prefects—ite is

Thiers' Communication to the Preferts-He is Confident that All will Yet be Well. The following official communication was telegraphed by M. Tiners to the Prefects of all the de-

graphed by M. Thiers to the Prefects of all the departments of France:—

VERSALLES, March 26, 1871.

Nothing new in the situation. In Lyons order has been resaudished, thanks to the energy of the General and Prefect, and also the aim of the National Guard. At Marsellers some foreigners who supported the augrelists have caused a temporary disturbance, which the government forces that have been despatched will soon be able to suppress. Toulouse has tried to iminate this said example, but without any chance of success. With the exception of these imaginitions attempts france, firm and indiginant, railies round the government and the National Assembly, in ruder to repress amercity. This amarchy still attempts to rule Paris. An agreement to which the Sovernor is entirely foreign has been established between the so-entired Commune and the Mayors to appear to the elections which take place to day, provably without liberty, and therefore without any moral authority. to-day, probably without inberty, and therefore without any moral authority.

Let the country pay no heed to these elections, and have confidence in the government. Order will be established to Paris as elsewhere.

A. Thilbris.

The Forces at Versailles.

The London Times contains a significant despatch from its Berlin correspondent announcing that "in consequence of a communication from Versailles, the extradition of the French prisoners will shortly

extradition of the French prisoners will shortly begin." It was asserted at Brussels on Monday that a great military demonstration, under General Yinoy, was preparing at Versanles. The following appears in the London Times:

Four generals are occupied at Versailles, noter the Minuster of War, in getting together the military prisoners and resorganizing them for the service of the country. The number of seneral and presenting themselves for military service uner the government becomes each day more considerable. The Manyais De Gallet, general of cavarity and use of the Metz prisoners, has received the command of the brigade of cavary and use of the Metz prisoners, has received the command of the brigade of cavarity and with the Selbergham of the Selbergham of

LYONS.

Delegates of the Insurgent Central Committee at Lyons-The Commune Triumphant. The following communication has been published by the Paris Central Committee:-

The Central Committee hastens to communicate to the population of Paris the following despatch re-ceived from one of its delegates at Lyons:— TO THE CITIZENS, MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COM-

of the National Guards, more serious accidents. | MITTER IN Panting. | We have arrived to Lyons and were immediately introduced to several state flores on this. We have had to several on the

Proclamation by the Lyons Commane.

Proclamation by the Lyons Commune.

The Demogratic Committee of the National Guard of the Ribins to the people of Lyons:—
CITIZENS—The Commune has been proclaimed from the Bibins to the ground the Miller of the M

BOULOGNE.

Arrest of M. Ronher-An Explanation by the Ex-Minister-What He was Doing When He was Arrested-Reasons for the Outrage-The Paris Rioters-Tulers and Favre.

rested at Bonlogne by order of M. Thiers, explains the reasons which led to the outrage:-

rested at Boulogne by order of M. Thiers, explains the reasons which led to the outrage:—

The laws which guarantee personal liberty to every French citizen have been violated in my case. I hope you will insert my protest in the columns of your journal. I have no wish at present to make any statement as to the facts which preceded, accompanied, or followed my arrest. Still less do I desire to describe the outrages to which I nave had to submit. I do not co sider the loyal and hone to population of Boulogne responsible for the savage occurrences of Monday last. I know that the wretches who attacked me were strangers or the dregs of the populacy. They did not even know my name, for when they insulted and struck me they said that I was a French general. At present wish only to point out the real reasons of my arrest. The dreet cause of the arbitrary and violent act of which I was the victim was the official caluminy published in the government proclamation, which accused the imperialists of naving taken part in the abommable insurrection which has ted to bloodshed and loss of life in Paris. The intention was to give some probability to this he by seizing upon and casting into prison a former himister of the empire, but the calculation is only deserving of contempt and indignation.

The men who have just established a reign of terror in the capital of my unfortunate country are the same wno, by means or riot, founded the government of the 1st March are the natural result of those of September 4. The Parisians may now witness the fearful results of the overthrow of a regular government of the 4th september, for the proceedings of the 1stn March are the natural result of those of September 4. The Parisians may now witness the fearful results of the overthrow of a regular government of the 4th september, for the proceedings of the 1stn March are the natural result of those of September 4. The Parisians may now witness the fearful results of the overthrow of a regular government of the 4th september, for the proceeding

Now, here is the truth as to these points. I was not "discovered" at Boulogne. I had been there for five days. I had inscribed my name on the hotel book, and was the bearer of a passport delivered to me eight days previously in London by the Consul General of France. My visit to the town was no secret. It was known to the inhabitants and to the authorities. MM. Chevreau and Boitelie were with me in England part of the last six menths, and in the course of that period I have every day more and more learned to love and esteem them. One of them came over to France in the same boat as I did. Was it not natural that we should both return to our country togetaer? The assertion that M. Boltelie was at Bonlogne is not correct. If he had been the accusation would not have been the more forcible. As to my papers, they were in a waite wooden box, with other things useful in traveiling. The mysterious seal which appears to have excited the suspicion of the President of the Council, and of which he has informed all France, was nothing more than the scal piaced upon the box by the so seprete of Boulogne when he seized it in my absence.

M. Thiers has sent a special agent to Arras to examine those papers. In a detailed telegram this agent has given to the President of the Council an account of his examination. Has he "discovered" a single line or a single word which can justify even the shadow of an accusation against me in word or deed? No! Arrest, impursonment, search upon search, all these odious proceedings have only resulted in confusion and powerlessness. And yet M. Thiers has forwarded to the presect of Arras the foliowing telegraphic despatch:—"Liberate s. Ronher. Send him out of France on his giving his word of honor that he will not take any pirt in the present disorders. Choose, after consulting with him, the course which will entail upon him the least danger."

To ask me to give my word of honor that I will take no part in the present disorders! Truly that the accuration is a sandalous reagast. What is the folious the tour of the accuration of the present disorders. book, and was the bearer of a passport delivered to me eight days previously in London by the Consul

To ask me to give my word of honor that I will take no part in the present disorders! Truly that is a scandalous request. What is there in this to is a scandalous request. What is there in this to justify the culpable and periodious proceedings by which a cruel calumny was cast apon an innocent person? M. Thiers should not have recourse to these petty expedients. Let him leave to the Committee of the Hotel de Vhile the care of denouncing us as "suspects." This is a part of his task. All equivoque is out of the question. The red flay of the Paris insurgents floats over all—the infamous red flag of Socialism and of terror. To treat or to temporize with such men is to desiroy the country. Safety hes only in energy. Honest citizens are ready to fight. For myself and my friends our greatest grief is not being able to take part in the dangers which at the present moment be et all good and loyal citizens.

BRUSSELS, March 25, 1871. dangers which as and loyal citizens. BRUSSELS, March 25, 1871.

NAPOLEON.

The Bonapartist Programme. The London Observer of the 26th ult. says:-The ollowing statement of the programme adopted by Napoleon has been communicated to us:The arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in England

has given rise to a variety of rumors which have no authority whatever. Napeleon III, may not be so solemnly reticent as he has been represented to be, but certainly he will not explain his views and inbut certainly he will not explain his views and intentions to every enterprising person who, per fas
aut nefas, gets into Camden House. It has been
asserted that the health of the Emperor is very bad
indeed: but we are informed that, on the contrary,
there is a marked improvement in his health. The
story of the National Guards of Paris beling bribed
by Bonapartist gold is sufficiently refuted by the
facts that Benapartist gold is very scarce, and that
the Beleville men and their adherents are and have
been in urgent need of money. The ex-Emperor
will not sanction intrigues on his behalf. Whenever
he deems it necessary he will address the nation will not sanction intrigues on his behalf. Whene, he deems it necessary he will address the nat openly, as he did on the eve of the elections a affect he anti-imperial vote in the Assembly. Na leon III., it is stated, will not depart from the pass attitude he has maintained since his departure from the company of the co

An Imperialist Manifests-The Future Gov. ernment of France-The Daty of the Conservatives-A Republican Ministry and a Conservative Chamber.

The Pall Mall Gazette of March 30 has the follow-

ing:M. Clement Duvernois, who for some years acted M. Clement Duvernois, who for some years acted as a kind of literary aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon and was afterwards Minister of Agriculture under the Regency, has addressed a letter to M. Thiers, which may be taken as a sign that the Importaints are now prepared to enter on an active campaign for the restoration of the dynasty, if not personally of the ex-Emperor himself. This letter, of which we have received an early copy, will be published in the Stuation of tomorrow, and deserves attention both as an able and vigorous argument in favor of the empire and as an indication of the leilings and opinions by an appeal to which the imperiaists hope to carry the day, while the war was going on, the latter felt bound to follow the example of reticence set by the Emperor and to abstain from saying or doing anything which could weaken the government of the hour. But the war being over, the situation has changed, and in duty to their country as well as in justice to themselves they are constrained to answer the attacks of M. Theres and his friends and strike out a line for themselves.

war comes to complete the work of invasion; but with a strong and respected government, a government that could restore and maintain order, and so fortify the financial credit of France and secure free scope for industrial activity, the country would soon emerge from her present desolate condition. The question is where such a government is to be found:—

ques ion is where such a government is to be found:

Let us see, then, whether you represent order. Looking at the present state of a fairs it is difficult to accord you that the Prais in royalulon, Marsellias, Lyons St. Itienne insurgent—that is what at first meets the eye; but is it pechaps transfory? Is there in your government the elements of order, a principle of authority which can be eatbitished? The answer, alsa! is easy. The source of your power is an eminently monarchical Assembly, and your government is republican, at hast in appearance. You declare that the Chamber represents the country and that all authority emanates from it, and white you reckon that at least three out of four Deputies are monarchical Assembly goveraing by the agency of republican Ministry, a republican administration. In the face of this complete contradiction—in the face of this spectacle of a monarchical Assembly goveraing by the agency of republicans—the conservatives are disconcerted and the republicans are exasperated. The former ask what is the good of asserting their olinions if they are inported and condemned to inactivity. The others, with good reason, distrust a republican Ministry, accepting power from the hands of a monarchical Chamber, and they bring their cannon to bear upon you. Violently assessed by the one, faintly supported by the other, your government fonts uncertainly between the Left and the Kight. As a dictatorabily of the Left you would have at least the sympathy of Paris; as a government of the Right you would have the provinces with you; such as you are you have no-basis of aupont whatever. * This is the reason why there is not order in the streets. There is no order in the streets, because there is comission in the government; the expectant emeats is in power; the army hesitates because its detractors are now Ministers; the conservative party is mactive because monorchical elections have produced a republican government. If you desire to restablish order to restablish the principle of authority you mus

M. Duvernois then goes on to unfold the programme of the empire:—

The empire, as we understand it, is not a party; it is a principle and a system. The principle is that of a monarchy based upon the national will directly expressed; the system is the conciliation of classes under the anaptices of a strong power. We relieve that in a country where the monarchy is no longer a doems of divine right, and which does not again desire the republic, the only possible government is a monarchy resting on the national sovereignty. We believe that in a country where socialism is at work it is necessary, on the other hand, to protect the bourgeoiste, and, on the other, to take into account the aspirations of democracy in as far as they are practical and lexitimate. We have neither hatred for the people of the great towns, who are sitred up in a period of quiet only to be shot down when they have been fairly roused, nor rancor against that enlightened, intelligent, but emotional bourgeosise which passes a part or its time in preparing revolutions and the rest in groaning over them. But, in place of taking our standpoint on the one or the other of these two unstable elements, we are resting on that which in all countries of the worl is the basis of government—landed property. In England we should be tories, and in France we are democracy and conditating the interests which the revolution brings to the front—that is our system. What is there factious in it?

As long as a government of this kind is estate. The property of the property is concentrated, while the France it is divided. A monarchy having for its base the conservative democracy and conditating the interests which the revolution brings to the front—that is our system. What is there factious in it?

tem. What is there factious in it?

As long as a government of this kind is established. M. Duvernois professes to be indifferent whether the old dynasty is re-established or the princes of the ight divine restored. All he asks is that the country should be saved by the union of the conservatives and should then be left free to choose whatever government it pre'ers; but there can hardly be a question in what direction his letter points.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The cholera has broken out in St. Petersburg. Victor Hugo has given in his adhesion to the Paris

The Indépendance Belge states that Citizen Blanchet, who forms part of the new government of

Paris, was formerly a barber at Brussels, M. Rouher, who had been transferred to Arras after his arrest at Boulogne, has been liberated by order of M. Thiers, and is now in Brussels.

M. Murat, a well known member of the International Union, declares that he has no connection whatever with the Central Committee of Paris, The stonecutiers, stonemasons and bronze workers are organizing to assist the Central Committee. The committee's sole source of revenue is the customs duty at the gates of Paris.

The Emperor of Germany has established a "Cross of Merit" for those women who have distinguished themselves during the war by their devotion to the German sick and wounded.

The Emperor of Germany has established a "cross of merit" for those women who have distinguished of merit" for those women who have distinguished themselves during the war by their devotion to the German sick and wounded.

Alphonse Karr resumes in these few words the motive that led to the Red revolt:—"After all what do they want? Not to work." (Après tout, que demandent-lis? A ne pas travailler.)

The Cri du Pauple opposes the election of a Commander in-thief of the National Guard as useless and dangerous, and says, also, that it votes for the deposition of the Assembly at Versailles.

The Véruté points out the hindrance by the committee to the despatch by railway, in the occupled departments, of the seed corn given by the English Society for the assistance of the agriculturists. The International of Florence says:—"The Japanese departation, so long announced, has arrived and been received by the Minister of Foreign Atlairs, who escarted the members to the Chamber to hear

quence of the celebration by the German residents of the Emperor's birthday. The hall in which the Germans were assembled was denoished by the mob and several persons were wounded. On the day of the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn press messages of all kinds, amounting to close upon 55,000 words, were

The jert of Vincennes was handed over to the in-surgents by the Eighth company of the workmen of the administration. General Ribourt, who com-manded, was condemned to death after the act of but he contrived to escape, and has at

The National affirms that Menotti Garibaidi, whose presence at Montmartre has been several times affirmed is at present in London. M. Thiebault, orderly officer to Colonel Ricciotti Garibaidi, writes to the journals to state that ne ther that officer nor his brother Menotti are at this moment in Paris.

Paris.

The workmen of two cigar factories in Antwerp, 240 in number, struck on March 23 for an increase of salary. The proprietors not yielding to their demands, the factories were closed. Before the strike several meetings were held in the offices of the International League, the old members of which form actually part of the insurrectionist government in Paris.

in Paris,
A calamitous fire occurred on Sanday morning
the 28th ult., at 22 Pavilion Road, Chelsea, near
Sloane square. London, in a shop occupied by Mr.
Greene, corn dealer. The first floor was occupied by
Mr. and Mrs. Chalk and two children, and the see
ond by Mr. and Mrs. Whison and eight children
The flames originated in the shop, and gained as
rapidly that the retreat of the immates was cut of,

death.

The bodies of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, knied at Montmartre, were placed in oak and lead codins and temporarily deposited in a vauit of the oid cemetery, St. Vincent. Sixteen wounds were to be seen on the breast, arms and head of teneral Lecomte. The balls, which have been preserved, were fired from Chassepois. The victims must have been shot at after they had fallen. The watches and other valuables found on them have been returned to their families. One ball had cut the gold chain of General Thomas. General Thomas.

to their families. One ball had cut the gold chain of General Thomas.

The Salut Public, of Lyons, relates that a very extraordinary fact came to hight in the case of Commander Arnaud, who was assassinated. One of the accused present, named Suque, was acquitted, while another, called Bouveret, was condemned to death by default; but in appears that these two are in reality but one and the same person. Bouveret had been living in litiest intercourse for several years in the Croix-Rousse with a married woman, and had changed his name to Suque for the purpose of concaiment. The winesses, who only knew him under the latter appellation, all gave evidence in a lavorable sense, as he lived apparently a regular his, and was not proved to have fired his gun on the day that Arnaud was assissinated. But other testimontes collected during the examination and given by persons ignorant of the alias, showed that Bouveret was one of the murderers of Arnaud. He has therefore been again arrested, and will be tried anew.

The Meuse, of Liege, gives the following details

one of the murderers of Armaud. He has therefore been again arrested, and will be tried anew.

The Meuse, of Liege, gives the following details of the passage of the ex-Emperor of the French through that city:—"Napoleon III. arrived, as we announced, at a quarter to eleven in the evening, at the station of Les Guillemins, coming from Cassel, en route for Ostend. The special train was composed of nine carriages—four for passengars, three miggage vans and two traveling coupés. He was in the duligence of the Count de Fianare, in which he had already made the transit from Libramon to cassel, after the battle of Setan. His suite consisted of about tanity persons. The Princess Mathide, another lady and two other personages had quitted Brussels at five P. M. to meet him at Herbesthal. At thus last station these persons took their places in the carriage with the ex-Emperor and accompanied him to Malines. The train halted for a few minutes in our station. Napoleon III., seated in an armethalt, appeared to be dosing. He wore a general's uniform, covered by a cook. He seemed in good health, only ans nair has become considerably whiter. The Princess Mathide was in deep mourning. One of our contributors who was on the spot, having find occasion to exchange a few words with the Prince de la Moskowa, communicated the contents of the despatches matthe to themselves they are constrained to answer the attacks of M. Thiers and his friends and strike out a line for themselves.

Starting with the assumption that the chief necessity of the hour is a reorganization and consolidation of the different sections of the conservative party in France, in order to make head against anarchy and prevent the dismemberment of the country, M. Duvernois proceeds to consider how this is to be accomplished. From the present government he has nothing to hope. Just as the government of National Defence occupied itself much more actively in fighting against the empire than in fighting against the Princed have thought only of demonating the Bonaparitists. Instead of repressing the designs of the demagogues. Reviewing the principal accusations against the empire, he received results them upon M. Thiers and his Ministers, it was they, he declares, who, by their speeches denouncing the aggrandizement of Prussia, rendered war inevitable; it was they who crippled the mittary resources of France by their opposition to permanent armies, the war budget and the contingent. M. Duvernois also asserts that peace on favorable terms might have been made after Sedan if M. Thiers and his frends had not overthrown the responsible government, and reminds them that for the miserable state of Paris at the present moment they are responsible, in so far as they demanded the arming of the National Guards of Beileville and Montmartre. National bankruptcy must be the inevitable result if civil to the arminds them that for the miserable state of Paris at the present moment they are responsible, in so far as they demanded the arming of the National Guards of Beileville and Montmartre. National bankruptcy must be the inevitable result if civil to return to Brussels at five P. M. to meet him at fore a design and two other persons and and successed in an armiest man the carriage occurring the incompanion of the first had for a few minutes in our station. Napoleon HL, seated in an armetal fine present a firs

THE PARIS REDS.

A Herald Correspondent With the Leaders of the Commune.

DINNER AT THE PLACE VENDOME.

Mutiny of the Guards in the Barricades.

THE MEN WHO DEFY FRANCE.

Who and What They Are and What They Look Like.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE COMMUNE.

The Negotiations Which Were Opened With the Frussians.

Preparations to Repel the Expected Attack

GAMBETTA, HJGO AND LOUIS BLANC.

of the Reactionists. WINDOWS BRISTLING WITH CANNON.

I was invited to dine with the Commander in the Place Vendome and went at six. I should explain that this officer is the commander of the National Guard for Paris, appointed by the Committee, at the Hetel de Ville. His headquarters are in the large public building which forms the east face of the Place Vendome. I was received in a large room on the ground floor, the windows of which look upon the square. The General was away at the moment, but his chief of staff did the honors, and I was soon at my ease, with leisure to survey the extemporized official world about me. Naturally my curiosity was most turned to the men coming and going with quiet activity-the officers and leaders of the movement. Sinister looking fellows were many of the men I saw; but it was twilight and the gloom of the hour may have lent a shadow to faces that would have been fair and frank enough in the daylight. It was, moreover, the fifth day of the movement, and the circumstances in which they stood were not lavorable to a regular tollet. The only notable point in the furniture of the room was a large and beautiful bust of Liberty before a mirror between the two windows. There were, therefore, two Liberties, a substance and a shadow, and I could not but wonder which would prove the type of that my friends

ALL THE MEN I SAW there were workmen, men of mechanical occupations, and I learned subsequently that this is a boast and pride of the leaders—that they are all from the ranks of the great working day world of humanity. The chief of staff was a man, I should judge, of Wat Tyler's trade-a man of sturdy lineaments, who had been developed by bodily labor rather than intellectual exercise-an honest, straightforward, earnest sort of man, without any of the elements of manhood tinged by the refining touch of study.

ARRIVAL OF A SCOUT.

were struggling for.

While I waited a scout came in to report that the authorities, "reactionists" they were called, were making preparations to detend the bank. He was sent in to report to the General's secretary. Presently came in a report of quite another characterthat the men in one of the barricades were in a state of

They had been on duty all day and has nad nothing to eat, and now that it was dark they wanted to go home.

"Cannot the officer keep them until he is relieved ?" "The captain is as bad as the men, and is going,

"Send that captain to me." And the messenger

was off on the instant.

An inquiry came next from the National Guards who wanted to know where and how they should get good tobacco.

THE TOBACCO HUNTERS.

"Send them up." And in a few minutes the two tobacco hunters came. They had come from the country, had been here three or four days, on duty most of the time and out of money and had no obacco. What should they do? "Well, my brave men, I do not know whether the

government undertakes to furnish tobacco or not. I don't taink it does; but I will send you to the Onartermaster's department and you can see. If it does not, you, of course, will know how to undergo the privation for a few days when you remember what it is for If we succeed now we establish the republic forever and there will be no more wars, no more fighting, no more suffering."

The men said they were willing to undergo anything and intended to fight to the last breath if necessary, but that if there was any tobacco to be had they would like to have some all the same, and went out in search of the Quartermaster.

It was now seven o'clock. The lamps were lit, and still the General had not come. Several despatches had been received requiring immediate answers and which the chief of staff did not wish to take the responsibility of answering. He showed me one from some general (I could not make out the name) who said he was about MARING AN ATTACK

upon the Matrie of the Second arrondissement, wish ing to know if General Bergeret approved it, and if he could count upon his assistance in case of need. He would await an answer on the Pont Royal.

He would await an answer on the Pont Royal,
MORE REFORTS OF MUTINY.

More of the men in the barricades were reported
to be in a state of mutiny or discontent. They were
being cut off on the cast side by the reactionnists,
who had placed pairols in all the streets upon that
side, allowing no one to pass, and the chief of state
and the General's secretary were getting excited
and were on the point of taking some decisive step,
when General Bergeret arrived and commenced
signing despatches and sending of messengers in a
way that loozed like business.

A PRISONER.

way that looked like business.

A PRISONER.

I was conducted into another room, where there were three or four officers, one of whom was sitting at a table, his head leaning upon his hand, the others standing around, at sitent. I did not observe anything particular in their appearance at first, but after a few minutes I came to the conclusion that the one at the table was a prisoner. My surmises proved to be correct. In about half an hour the General came in, followed by several officers, and formed a ring about ne man at the table. cers, and formed a ring about the man at the table, who were the uniform of a captain of the National Giards. The General told him he was sorry to trouble him; that he had no doubt he could prove himself innocent, but that several persons had told him he was a friend of D'Aurelle de Paladines and a say. The captains him he was a friend of D'Aurelie de Paladhes and a spy. The captain seemed considerably astonished and somewhat emparrassed; said he did not know how any one could have imagined such a thing as that, his battalion being under the General's own command, and obeying his orders promptly. "Nevertheless," said the General, "I have never seen you before. I do not know you, and I would like you to show me a simple word or line from the Central Committee."

The Captain said he could not do that, but that if they would send him under guard to one or two

they would send him under guard to one or two men he named, known to the General, they would

they would send him under guard to one or two men he hamed, known to the General, they would identify him.

"Why did you come here to get the countersign," asked in they strange," said the General, "that an officer should come here to get the Countersign, "I think it very strange," said the General, "that an officer should come here to get the countersign without being known, and with no paper about him to prove his identity. See if you have no paper—a line, a word, any thing for this purpose."

The Captain looked, but could only show his commission, issued some months ago, snowing he was a captain of the isoth barrialism of the hallon of the National Guards, which did not in the least tend to allay the suspicious that were gathering around him. The General told him he would send a letter to the men he had aspoken of, and asked him if he had any objection to waiting for an answer. He said he had, and asked if they could not send him under guard to his own house, where they weult find papers that would prove his innocence. He remarked that the reason he had been suspected was probably because he had

written a book, which he had dedicated to D'Aurelie de Paluaines.

"I know it," said the General. "There it is," and
pointed to a pamphlet of about two hundred pages
lying on the table, entitled "Sa Familie, from the
Farilest Ages Down to the Present Time," by Cu.
Moussy, dedicated to D'Aurelle de Paladines.
Everybody looked at the book in question. I
looked through it, but there was nothing treasonable in it, as far as I could see, as it did not treat of
politics at all. The dedication showed him, however, to have had some connection with D'Aurelle.
He made some explanation about the book which
was not at all accepted by any one present, and the
General said to him:—

"Well, Captain, I am very sorry to detain you, but
my duly will compet me to keep you here until I get
an answer from the men of whosh you speak. If
you are innocent! will apologize to you personally
for the wrong done you. I will take you to air the
officers under my command and introduce you as a
good republican and a brother, and will be giad to
can you friend. If you are gainly you will be shot
in twenty-four hours. In the meantime will you
accept the dinner! I shall offer you."

At EINNER,

The Captain bowed his submission and we adjourned to the dinner table, leaving him under
guard.

The table was set for eighteen persons, lighted by

The Captain bowed his submission and we adjourned to the dimner table, leaving him under guard.

The table was set for eighteen persons, lighted by two large lamps and a chandeller, and garnished at one end with an immense roast, at the other with four or five studed fowls. We sat down at the table, and for the first time I had an opportunity of observing closely under a strong light, the laces of THE MEN BY WHOM I WAS SURROUNDED.

Workmen, mechanics, every one of them. I was astonished beyond measure. Are these, I though, the men who have overthrown the government of France?—The men who boldly dely Thiers, Favre, Trochu, Chanzy and mi the supposed strong men of France?—the men who have assumed the authority; who, without hesitation or haiting, march right to their end in the teeth of power? These are the men who hold a city like Paris in subjection, before moon the National Assembly is trembling—an Assembly composed of the most intelligent men of France, of the greatest orators, poets, statesmen and distormans of the age—a dozen mechanics, with grazied beards and browned faces and horny hands. On one side refinement, intelligence, education, cunning, polish; on the order simple, binnt, outspoken determination; on the one side reason and enlightenment, on the other ignorance and truth; and the solder are trembing before the mechanic.

They all sat down quietly at the table, the most of them awkwardly. Very iew words were exchanged between them, and they seemed overcome with fatigue, some of them dropping asleep before the meal was over.

A TALK WITH THE GENERAL.

I soon engaged in conversation with the General,

tigue, some of them dropping asteep before the meature was over.

A TALK WITH THE GENERAL.

I soon engaged in conversation with the General, and he informed me that they were all honest, hard working men, but men who had devoted their leisure moments to reading and study, and wito, seeing how often they have been deceived by the great men in whom they confided, have determined to take their agains in their own hands, resolutely making up their minds to die, if necessary, for the republic. In answer to my question he told me that for the present they had no decided programme further than holding the elections and forming a government founded upon universal suffrage, has it not?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied;" but they were elected only to vote peace, and their mandate has expired."

"But if the elections go against you and the peasants vote a monarchy?" I multied.

"The peasants always vote with the strongest side, they always vote with the government, whatever that may happen to be. If we have the government in our hands they will vote with us."

"You are for the Commune, I suppose? Do you understand by that a general distribution of property;"

"No, sir, We only understand the abolition of all privileges and a modification of the present social system. What this modification may be we do

erty."

"No, sir. We only understand the abolition of all privileges and a modification of the present socal system. What this modification may be we do
not yet know. We have not yet had time to study it
out, and it will take years to accomplish it. But
some change must and will take place. Workmen
and peasants are despised in France, and,
in fact, all over Europe. This should not be so.
Perhaps they are ignorant and unreaned, as the
world goes. But is it their fault? Would they not
be educated if they could? Is it not the interest and
intention of our opponents to keep us ignorant?
Have they not done so for hundreds of years? What
has a thousand years of insmarchy done to educate
us? Nothing. But look what eighty years of a republic has done for America. They keep us la ignorance and then reproach us with it. From whence
comes the greatest opposition to the present movement? From the aristociatic portion of society, who
object to us simply and solely because we are workmen."

GAMEETTA, RUGO AND LOUIS BLANC.

"What is your opinion of Gambetta, Hugo and

"What is your opinion of Gambetta, Hago and Louis Blane."

"They are great men and patriots, and we look for them to join as as soon as they can. Hago is old now, however, and we need young men, and Gambetta sistes,"

"What do you think of GENERAL CREVIER?"

"He is a good patriot, but he gets drunk. I do not think he will be chosen."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PRESSIANS OFENED.

"Have you opened "Thathons with the Prussians?"

"Yes, sir, and we shall have no officulty in arranging matters with them. Tagy are indifferent to our form of government so long as we added to the terms of the peace aircady signed, and that we shall do. Besides, we have nothing against the German people. They could in teasily help it. It is only governments and kings we are alighting. The people will be with us everywhere."

During the course of the evening one of the officers spoke of some one, I do not remember the name, and thought he would be a good man to accept.

"What are his pontical opinions?" asked General Bergeres.

and thought he would be a good man to accept.

"What are his pointical opinions:" asked General Bergeres.

"He is rather a neutral," was the reply.
"Therefore a dangerous man," said the General, "In such times as these we must have men of positive opinions—men who are not blown about by every wind of doctrine."

General Bergeret.

I have already described General Bergeret in a former letter. A small man, with large, dark eyes, a thin face, nervous temperament, and evidently a man who decides and acts quickly.

Watching the Phisoner.

While the dinner was going on one of the men who had been detailed to keep guard over the man suspected of being a spy, came in and gave the General a letter, which the prisoner had written to his flances and directed to be sent to her in all haste, as she was awaiting him for dinner. The General opened it and found it to commence with "Moncher Monsieur," which caused a general laugh. It was simply written to a friend, telling him he was in it nouble and asking him for help, soon after came a letter from the man who was to have proven his innecence. This letter stated that the writer knew the captain in question, but that he was not under the command of the Central Committee, and that he had no business to go about asking the countersign.

The Fate Of The Captain.

that he had no business to go about asking the countersign.

THE FATR OF THE CAPTAIN.

This decided the matter and he was immediately hustled of to the Hotel de Ville, where he will be tried by a court martial, and I am affaid it will go hard with him. The fact of his coming there under such circumstances, representing himself as commanding a battallon under the orders of the committee when he was not, demanding the countersign when they were in mome larry expectation of being attacked, wears a very suspicious look.

Soon after it was amounced that the troops at Versalies had revolted and driven of the Assembly, which proves to be a fluse report. But just as we were getting up from the table a messenger came in with the amouncement that

came in with the announcement that
THE REACTIONISTS WERE CONCENTRATING FOR AN which caused considerable exchement. "Let them

try it?" crited General Berger?" "let them try it, and they will hear from us in a way the," don't expect. The guns of Montmartre are pointed a berger of the Place de l'Opera and the Bourse. Let them come." eome."

EXCITEMENT.

The Place Vendôme was in a state of intense excitement. The men had gathered into the two barricades defending the passage from the Rue de

barricades defending the passage from the Rue de la Paix and the Rue Castigine. Cannons were pointed up the Rue de la Paix, down the Rue Neave des Capucines, the Rue Neuve des Petits Chambs and the Rue St. Honore. Twenty men were sent up to the top of the column of the Piace Vendome with instructions to smoot down upon the Attacking party. General bergeret ordered 150 men to be placed diagonally on each side of the entrance to the place so as to cross lire upon the attacking forces in case they should pass the barricades. His manner of explaining this movement would have made a regu-larly educated military man smile, perhaps.

explaining this hovement would have made a regularly educated military man simile, perhaps.

"Do not attempt to use any technical terms to your men," said he to the officer to whom he entrusted the execution of this movement, "for they will not understand you. Place them in position and tell them they must not fire straight across the pace, for their companions are there, but only into the month of the Rue de la raix and the Rue Castigline, and if any of the enemy succeed in passing this cross fire the men at the column with take care of them. The men in the barracks have instructions how to avoid this are in case they are obliged to retire."

FREPARED FOR THE ATTTACK.

This order was quickly executed, and in less than ten minutes 400 men had taken their positions in four diagonal lines, extending from the four corners of the place almost to the column in the search, awaiting, with loaded guas, the advance of the enemy. In his position they were out of the reach of any fusiade that might be directed upon their from the Rue de la Paix or the Rue Castigine, and were at the same time ready to pour in a nancierous fire upon any attacking party that should show itself in the cutrance to the place from either of place were

BRISTLING WITH GUNS,